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TO FACILITATE TRADE with the Hawaiian Islands, will deliver all goods purchased or ordered of them, FREE OF ALL CHARGES FOR TRANSPORTATION to Honolulu or returning same to San Francisco. Goods will be sent on select to the firm, or who will furnish references in San Francisco. Illustrated catalogue and price furnished upon receipt of request. We have the largest manufactory of Jewelry and Silverware west of New York City, and are prepared to furnish special designs.

RULE BY FORCE IN THE EAST

No Hope for Peace for Years to Come.

PEOPLE STILL HATE AMERICANS

Reasons Why the Filipino Does Not Become Reconciled to American Rule.

"AMERICAN rule for the Philippines is certain for all time," said Joseph K. Ohl of Atlanta, Georgia, yesterday morning, "but I am of opinion, which is shared by many army officers and others whom I met while in the islands, that the control of the country can not be maintained without the use of 30,000 troops for many years, at least."

Mr. Ohl, who is the correspondent at Washington of the Atlanta Constitution and the London Daily Telegraph, passed through the city in the China on his way back to the United States after a trip around the world, made in company with a party of members of the Senate and House of Representatives. Senator A. O. Bacon, of Georgia, was at the head of the party and as the correspondent has been ever a warm friend of Judge Bacon, they journeyed together.

The other members of the party, which left New York in the transport McClellan, were Representatives Joy of Missouri, Mercer of Nebraska, Gaines of Tennessee, De Armond of Missouri, Greene and Jack of Pennsylvania and Weeks of Michigan. Representative Joy left the party at Malta owing to the illness of his wife, but the others went on through to the archipelago and spent a month there in inspection of the various islands of the group and estimating of the work which is to be done in the carrying out of the plans of the government for the complete assimilation of the islands. Since October the senator and writer have been touring China and Japan and both are now hurrying home to take up the work of the winter.

"Despite all the reports to the contrary," continued Mr. Ohl, "the country does not seem to be ready for any pure civil government as yet, owing to the fact that there is no security or immunity from attack from a band of the insurgents. We were on the island of Samar only the day before the massacre of the men of the Ninth Infantry. There was nothing in sight at that time but this will illustrate the rapid action of the people and the amount of hypocrisy which marks them. They may seem to be perfectly pleased with the events but in reality they have in their minds only thoughts of an outbreak."

"There is I am afraid a mistaken idea of the people there. For instance there is a feeling that the Filipino has no national love. This perhaps was true before the recent war against Spain. But since the beginning of the outbreak which was on at the time of our war, the people have become solidified, so that now there is really a national feeling. The one central thought around which all ideas of that country must be built, is that the rich and influential control absolutely all the people. There is no middle class or any fighting for the control. There have been statements that the majority of the people are in favor of American rule. That I believe fallacious for the reason that the minority of the people control the country absolutely."

"Of course, it is naturally thought that the selection of the rich and influential men of a district to take the offices means the complete pacification of the district. But it must be remembered that these same men would be the leaders, in the event of Philippine independence, and as they draw their salaries they cannot help but think how much more they could secure as the heads of the departments, under a system which would approach that existing before the turnover of the authority from Spain to the United States. The Filipino does not understand that a public office can be other than a private snap. The result is that every time he takes in a little money for himself and a large sum for the United States, he thinks that it is a loss to him in the amount he pays over to the government, in that if the Filipino nation should become a power, he would then collect just what he wants."

"In Governor Taft the president has chosen a most capable man for the work of governing the islands. He is essentially an executive official, and he is making the administration as sound as he can. The difficulty is deeper than that, in that there is involved all of race prejudice and the enmity of the brown man for the white and his methods. They have learned from the Spaniards and they are learning from the Americans. They are studying all the time, and are making every effort to learn the English language. But they are not doing this from any feeling of friendliness. It is because they have a deeper hatred for the American than for the Spaniard, as they believe they should have been given a brown man's government when there was a change. They refuse to be reconciled to a change of masters merely; they want a change of conditions."

"There has been much talk about the enlisting of the natives to carry on the policing of the islands. That will never

do, as there is no confidence felt in any of the greater tribesmen. The Macabebes alone have the confidence of the soldiers. They can be trusted, for they have no future except that of employment by the ruling power. For many years they have been utilized by the Spaniards for soldiery. Thus they have earned the hatred of the representatives of other tribes and so they have withdrawn into themselves, they number something 40,000, and they live with their hands against every man of their color, and the hand of every man against them. These soldiers will be in line with the United States all the time, and they alone of all the tribes may be depended upon for service. It is not alone the Tagals, or the Viscayans, or the Ilocans, it is every tribe in the same way; they are all in the same state of mind as regards the new rulers."

"I am convinced that the Katipunan is just as strong in the island of Luzon, perhaps all over the islands, as it ever was. There is not so much of the old program of assassination as there was in the former days, but the society is there just the same, and the members are just as strongly opposed to the government by the Americans as they were two years ago. There will be necessary a strong force to keep the malcontents in fear of the heavy hand of the law, and their will be no change until the new order is strong enough to make itself felt. This may come about through the education of the people; some of the officials think it will; but there can be little change effected during this generation. The education will hardly take until the youngsters of today are grown."

"During the trip we saw no more tropical place than Ceylon, and now we see the most modern tropical city. There is little of the true tropical color left here; there has been so much Americanizing that it has been pushed into the background."

Senator Bacon would not discuss the Philippine question when asked to talk of what he saw during his month there. He travels with Mr. Ohl as a companion, and perhaps there may be an unconscious reflex in the opinions of the one. Senator Bacon spent the most of Saturday in going about the city, and while he said there was every evidence of push and thrift, he thought the mud was too great for comfort. He would not leave the ship for the hotel, but passed Saturday night on board. Mr. Ohl was occupied all day in seeing people who would talk of conditions. He spent the night ashore, the guest of L. A. Thurston.

THE COURTS ON SATURDAY

Late Proceedings Before Both the Federal and Circuit Benches.

The application of the Hawaiian Tramways Company for an injunction to restrain the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company from constructing its tracks upon King street will come up before Judge Estee in the United States court this morning. The question raised is a constitutional one, namely, that the charter of the company was granted in violation of the Organic Act.

Today the jury in the case of Ohta, the Japanese charged with violating the eight-hour law upon government contracts, returned a verdict of "not guilty." A conviction in this case seemed hardly likely, after a jury had acquitted Contractor Campbell.

The remainder of the criminal cases will be taken up in their order beginning tomorrow morning, and that of Mate McDonald will follow those already set down for trial.

The plumbers have changed their minds about an appeal from the verdict of a jury returned against them in the suit of Charles H. Brown for damages. The judgment obtained against the members of the so called plumbers' trust was paid, with costs in the case, to Clerk Mailing Saturday.

IN CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Humphreys heard divorce cases Saturday morning. A decree was signed in the case of M. E. Merrill vs. L. W. Merrill. In the case of Rhodes vs. Rhodes, defendant filed an answer claiming he was unable to pay the thirty dollar attorney's fee as fixed by the court. Judge Gear heard another chapter in the suit of Rebecca Panee to terminate the spendthrift guardianship of J. A. Masoon, and the defendant occupied the stand in his own behalf for the greater part of the day. The hearing was not concluded.

Mary Parmeter has been granted a divorce from Marcus Parmeter on the ground of cruelty. Jonathan Shaw, guardian of Evelyn Bidwell, has been ordered to turn over to his ward all the property of the estate. This was a case wherein the heiress to the estate claimed that she was entitled to it upon becoming of age, and the guardian maintained that under the will of her father it was to remain in trust.

Every steamer continues to bring reports of rains at Hamakua, and there is no further fear of drought over there.

Accuracy. Accuracy.

Accuracy.

Our Constant Advertising Aim!

We've all heard of the dog which both growled and wagged his tail to the bewilderment of the bystanders who knew not which end to believe.

A like uncertainty often exists in the case of an advertiser whose promises have been known to belie performance. The question naturally arises:—"Is he entitled to credence now?"

No doubt we've made many a mistake in these ads. of ours—occasional errors will creep in like boys under a circus tent. But by this time we flatter ourselves, the people of Honolulu know us too well to confound casual blunders with wilful misrepresentation.

Would you do us a favor? Tell us our faults.

WHITNEY & MARSH, Ltd.

NO MORE OIL EXPERIMENTS

The Use of Petroleum as Dust Destroyer is Temporarily Abandoned.

There will be no further experimenting with crude petroleum as a dust destroyer on Honolulu streets until the price of oil is very much cheapened. While the experiments on Richards street are considered successful by Marston Campbel, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, under whose supervision the work was done, he does not believe that a continuation of the experiment would pay from a financial standpoint. There was some talk of trying the effect of petroleum on the Diamond Head road, but this plan has also been abandoned, until the price of oil comes down, which is certain to happen as soon as the plantations begin the use of the fluid as fuel. The advent of tank steamers, Mr. Campbell believes, will make it possible to deliver oil in Honolulu at least 50 per cent cheaper than the present price, as the expense of transportation and barrels add greatly to its cost. When, however, oil is stored here in tanks in large quantities, its use on roads will not be prohibitive as to cost.

A Jam of Carriages.

The arrangements of the hack inspectors for the regulation of hacks and private carriages after the performance Saturday night were very crude, and resulted in an almost hopeless tangle of vehicles, causing a delay of nearly half an hour before the last of the theatergoers could be driven away. When the numbers of hacks were called, there were too many officers in authority, and the hackmen were ordered hither and thither until the street in front of the Capitol gates was jammed. Some of the officers ordered hacks to back up, disregarding the fact that by so doing they ran them into others directly behind. When an extra hack was called for by one officer another would order it back, and so the confusion went on. Better arrangements should be made for the next performance. Under the present rule it is the custom to bring all carriages up to the theater door facing toward Fort street. As three or even four out of every five carriages are driven toward Makiki and Waikiki, the best plan would be to bring the vehicles before the door facing Waikiki. Previous to the curtain fall in the last act, the hacks should be parked in the widest part of Union Square, which is the space on the Ewa side of the theater. Parked in rows, say four abreast, all facing toward Waikiki, with sufficient space between to give right of way, there would be less confusion, and the narrowest part of the street would be left open for the departure of the carriages, instead of being jammed as on Saturday night.

HAWAIIAN OPERA HOUSE.

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Mr. James Neill and Neill Company
Direct from twenty weeks of unparalleled triumphs in San Francisco.

Presenting
Nov. 9—Barbara Frietchie.

Nov. 12—The Lottery of Love,
The most famous of all Daily Theater
Comedy Successes.

Nov. 14—Rosemary,
John Drew's famous Romantic Comedy.

Nov. 15—The Case of Rebellious Susan,
Henry Arthur Jones' Greatest Play.

Nov. 16—Under Two Flags,
As presented three months at the
Garden Theater, New York. A dramatization of Ouida's novel.

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Children under seven years of age not admitted.
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Ex Alameda.

Frozen Eastern and California Oysters.

Fresh river Salmon; fresh Striped Bass.

Smoked Salmon.

Fresh Canvasback Duck.

Fresh Cranberries.

Grapes, Navel Oranges, Apples.

Celery, Cauliflower, Yellow Turnips, Red Cabbages.

Foil Sausage.

Swiss and Oregon Cream Cheese.

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Lewis & Co.,

240 Two Telephones 240

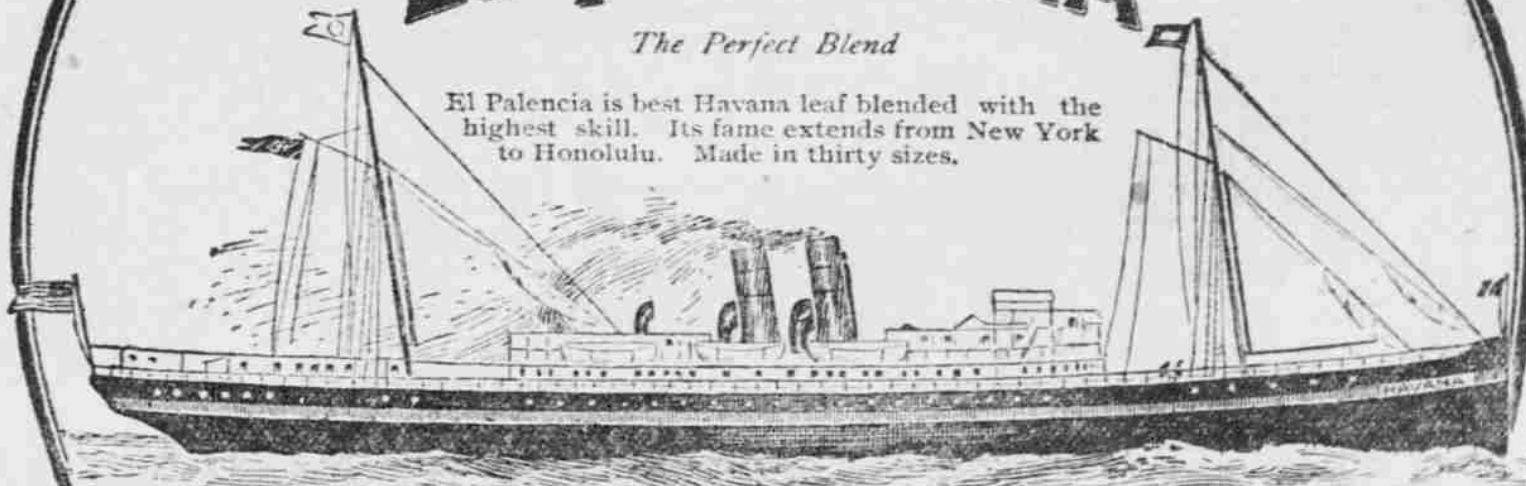
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